

DIS

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and that the greatness of any good and happiness ought in reason to dishearten men from the pursuit of it. *Tillotson, Sermon. i.*

A true christian fervour is more than the alliances of our potent friends, or even the fears of our disheartened enemies. *Asterbury.*

DISHEARTEN. *n. f.* [*dis* and *hearten*.] The act of debarring from inheritance.

TO DISHEARTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary succession; to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, almost disheartened. *Spencer's Fable.*

How they were rank'd shall rest untold by me,
With nameless nymphs that liv'd in ev'ry tree;
Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Dishearted, ran howling o'er the plain. *Dryden's Fable.*

TO DISHEVEL. *v. a.* [*debeveler*, French.] To spread the hair disorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often used but in the passive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair dishevelled,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan. *Sp. Fa. 2u.*

After followed great numbers of women weeping, with dishevelled hair, scratching their faces and tearing themselves after the manner of the country. *Knolles.*

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear,
And mourning matrons with dishevel'd hair. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

The flames involv'd in smok
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her dishevel'd hair and rich attire. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her dishevel'd hair. *Smith's Ph. Hip.*

DISHING. *adj.* [*from dish*.] Concave; a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, some make them more dishing, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and felloes more outwards. *Mortimer's Husband.*

DISHONEST. *adj.* [*dis* and *honest*.]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent. To-morrow will we be married—I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no dishonest desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a false or dishonest sentence. *South's Sermons.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honest and dishonest, are defined only by laws and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Disgraced; dishonoured. Dishonest with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears. *Dryden.*

3. Disgraceful; ignominious. These two senses are scarcely English, being borrowed from the Latin idiom. She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire,
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs and dishonest fears. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*

DISHONESTLY. *adv.* [*from dishonest*.]

1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly. I protest he had the chain of me, *Shakespeare's Com. Err.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely. A wife daughter shall bring an inheritance to her husband; but she that liveth dishonestly is her father's heaviness. *Ecc. xxii. 4.*

DISHONESTY. *n. f.* [*from dishonest*.]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness; violation of trust. Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public dishonesty must be to their disadvantage. *Swift.*

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness. Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress, do I?—Heav'n be my witness you do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty. *Shakespeare.*

DISHONOUR. *n. f.* [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy. Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own fancies. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the dishonours of the grave, and vouchsafed him in that deplorable condition the glorious title of his friend. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Take him for your husband and your lord,
'Tis no dishonour to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy. So good, that no tongue could ever pronounce dishonour of her; by my life she never knew harm-doing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

TO DISHONOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy.

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Make known,
It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or dishonest step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakespeare.*

This no more dishonours you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would put you to your fortune. *Shakespeare's Cor.*

A woman that honoureth her husband, shall be judged wife of all; but she that dishonoureth him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all. *Ecc. xxvi. 26.*

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make those virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid those imperfections which may dishonour us. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity. If I, celestial fire! in ought
Have serv'd thy will, or gratify'd thy thought,
One glimpse of glory to my issue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands;
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands. *Dryden's Illud.*

DISHONOURABLE. *adj.* [*from dishonour*.]

1. Shameful, reproachful; ignominious. He did dishonourable find
Those articles which did our state decrease. *Dan. Cro. War.*

2. In a state of neglect or neglect. He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches?
and he that is dishonourable in riches, how much more in poverty. *Ecclesi. x. 31.*

DISHONOURER. *n. f.* [*from dishonour*.]

1. One that treats another with indignity. Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to enslave an irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon. *Milton's Agon. l. 857.*

2. A violator of chastity. **TO DISHONOUR.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour*.] To strip of honours.

We'll dishonour the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakespeare's M. Wive Wind.*

DISHONOUR. *n. f.* [*dis* and *honour*.] Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or dishonour, are also criminal. *Spektator, No. 424.*

DISIMPROVEMENT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *improvement*.] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration; contrary to improvement.

The final issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and disimprovement of the earth. *Norris.*

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past have been real disimprovements. *Swift.*

TO DISINCARCERATE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *incarcerate*.] To set at liberty; to free from prison.

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm, or subtilizing air, to melt and open the surface of the earth for to disincarcerate the same venene bodies. *Harvey on the Plague.*

DISINCLINATION. *n. f.* [*from disincline*.] Want of affection; flight; dislike; ill will not heightened to aversion.

Disappointment gave him a disinclination to the fair sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible. *Arb. and Pope.*

TO DISINCLINE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline*.] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to disincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENUITY. *n. f.* [*from disingenuous*.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and disingenuity necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENUOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenuous*.] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis disingenuous to accuse our age
Of idleness, who all our pow'rs engage
In the same studies, the same course to hold,
Nor think our reason for new arts too old.

It was a disingenuous way of proceeding, to oppose a judgment of charity concerning their church, to a judgment of reason concerning the nature of actions.

There cannot be any thing so disingenuous and unbecoming any one who pretends to be a rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason and the conviction of clear arguments. *Locke.*

DISINGENUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from disingenuous*.] In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from disingenuous*.] Mean subtility; unfairness; low craft.

I might press them with the unreasonableness, the disingenuity of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Government of the Tongue, l. 3.*

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DISINHERISON. *n. f.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudiced in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent and even oppose such disinherison. *Clarendon.*

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right. In respect of the effects and evil consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family, and disinherison or great injuries to the lawful children. *Taylor.*

TO DISINHERIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then just with us to disinherit
The unborn nephews for the father's fault? *Davies.*

Unmuffle, ye faint stars, and thou fair moon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos that reigns here
In double night of darkness, and of slander. *Milton.*

Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimony,
That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able
To waste it all myself, and leave ye none;
So disinherited, how would ye blest
Me, now your curse! *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. x. l. 521.*

Of how fair a portion Adam disinherited his whole posterity by one single prevarication. *South's Sermons.*

TO DISINTER. *v. a.* [*from dis* and *inter*.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

The philosopher, the faint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have disinterred. *Addis. Spect.*

DISINTERESTED. *n. f.* [*dis* and *interest*, French.] It is written disinterested by those who derive it immediately from interest, and I think more properly.] Without regard to private advantage; not biased by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are useless here,
When general, old, disinterested, French.] *Dryden.*

DISINTERESTMENT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *interestment*, French.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. This word like charges in the same sentence, is merely gallic.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire disinterestedness. *Prior's Postscript.*

DISINTEREST. *n. f.* [*dis* and *interest*.]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent. They judge it the great disinterest to Rome. *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage. **DISINTERESTED.** *adj.* [*from disinterest*.] Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

My lord, as disinterested as you appear to the world, I am convinced, that no man is more in the power of prevailing favourite passion than yourself. *Swift.*

3. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope. **DISINTERESTEDLY.** *adv.* [*from disinterested*.] In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from disinterested*.] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and disinterestedness have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. *Brown.*

TO DISINTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate*.] To disentangle. *Dist.*

TO DISINITE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite*.] To retract an invitation. *Dist.*

TO DISJOIN. *v. a.* [*disjoindre*, French; *dis* and *join*.] To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

Never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy father's praise disjoin. *Milton's P. Lost.*

Left different degree
Disjoin us, and I then too late renounce
Deity for thee, when fate will not permit. *Milton's P. Lost.*

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd
Together we had liv'd: ev'n not in death disjoin'd. *Dryden.*

Never let us lay down our arms against France till we have utterly disjoined her from the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

TO DISJOINT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint*.]

1. To put out of joint. Be all their ligaments at once unbound,
And their disjointed bones to powder ground. *Sandy's Paraph.*

Yet what could swords or poison, racks or flame,
But mangle and disjoint the brittle frame,
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Pr.*

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement. Mould'ring arches, and disjointed columns. *Irene.*

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate. Rotation must disperse in air,
All things which on the rapid orb appear;
And if no power that motion should controul,
It must disjoint and dissipate the whole. *Blackmore.*

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Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions. *Watts's Improv'm. of the Mind.*

4. To carve a fowl. 5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts. The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such disjointed speeches. *Sidney, b. ii.*

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed. *Smith.*

TO DISJOINT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces. Let both worlds disjoint, and all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DISJOINT. *participle.* [*from the verb*.] Separated; divided. Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak supposal of our worth;
Thinks, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be disjoint and out of frame. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DISJUDICATION. *n. f.* [*disjudicatio*, Latin.] Judgment; determination; perhaps only mistaken for *judication*.

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the disjudications we make of colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

DISJUNCT. *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Latin.] Disjoined; separate. **DISJUNCTION.** *n. f.* [*from disjunctio*, Latin.] Disunion; separation; parting.

You may
Enjoy your mistress now, from whom, you see,
There's no disjunction to be made, but by
Your ruin. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the ecclesiastical, or spiritual part, justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the disjunction of the body and the soul in the natural. *South.*

DISJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Incapable of union. Such principles, whose atoms are of that disjunctive nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b. i. c. 2.*

2. That which marks separation or opposition; as *I love him, or fear him.*

There are such words as disjunctive conjunctions. *Watts.*

3. [In logic.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, *It is either day or night: The weather is either shiny or rainy: Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of disjunctives depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true; but the two first are not strictly true, because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining. *Watts's Logic.*

A disjunctive syllogism is when the major proposition is disjunctive; as, *The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.* *Watts's Logic.*

DISJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [*from disjunctive*.] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers disjunctively and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united. *Causes of the Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *n. f.* [*discus*, Latin.]

1. The face of the sun, or any other planet, as it appears to the eye. The disk of Phæbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's disk. *Newton.*

Mercury's disk
Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,
Loft in the near effulgence. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit. The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a disk or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer sight of the object. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b. i. c. 5.*

In areas vary'd with mosaic art,
Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope's Od.*

DISKINDNESS. *n. f.* [*dis* and *kindness*.] Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

1. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment. This discourse is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause, that it does it a real service. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

DISLIKE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness. He then them took, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary dislikes with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamant chains. *Spencer.*

Your dislikes to whom I would be pleasing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*